

MARY R.



Immigration and Citizenship Act

2019 Cap 22

Made
Coming into force

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This is a verified English version. According to the *Government Affairs Act 2009 Cap 14*, verified version of legislations and government instruments shall be gazetted in the *Blakehall Gazette* promptly.

As per the *Official Languages Act 2012 Cap 1*, English version is the sole authoritative version of all aforementioned instruments. In the event of discrepancy and inconsistency, the English version prevails.

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BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Section I

Preliminary and general provisions

0. Citation, long title and commencement

- (1) This Act can be cited as the *Immigration and Citizenship Act 2019*, and this is an Act to make provisions about immigration, including exit from and entry into the Realm, citizenship of the Realm, and for connected purposes as generally prescribed in the *Constitution, 2017 Cap 0*.
- (2) Date of commencement of this Act shall be 1st of July, 2019.

1. Interpretations of terms, abbreviations and expressions

- a. *asylum* means protection granted by the Realm to foreigner who has left their country of origin as a political refugee.
- b. *refugee* means a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
- c. *visa* means an endorsement on a foreign passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period of time in the Realm issued and supervised by Immigration and Citizenship Services at discretion of the same.
- d. a *Rabian citizen* means a holder of valid Rabian citizenship.
- e. *stay* means the term of a foreigner, with authorisation, remains the state of abode in the Rabian territories.
- f. an *entry permission* means the formal authorisation issued by the Government, such as a visa.
- g. a *special circumstance* means a special condition that requires a decision by the Government regarding the permission of a foreigner's entry into the Rabian territories.
- h. *Rabian territories* means the lands claimed by the Realm, as listed in the *Sch. A & B of the Territories and Standardisation of Time Act, 2019 Cap 15*.
- i. *the Capital Region* is the region designated by the Parliament including the counties of Mapleriver and Winsdare.
- j. a *foreigner* means a person who is not a current holder of valid Rabian citizenship.

2. Money

- (1) There shall be paid out of money provided by Parliament —
 - i. any expenditure incurred by a Minister of the Crown in connection with this Act, and
 - ii. any increase attributable to this Act in the sums payable under any other enactment out of money provided by Parliament.

3. Amendments, repeals and revocations

- (1) Any amendments, repeals and revocations, related to this Act, shall be specified if incurred, in the schedule, when appropriate.

Section II

Immigration

4. Exit from and entry into the Rabian territories

a. General provisions

- (1) Rabian citizens are eligible to enter the Rabian territories, and exit from the Rabian territories, if—
 - i. the citizen have the right to abode in the country surrounding a Rabian territory, or
 - ii. the citizen have been granted right to entry another country.
- (2) Whereas, foreigners are required to obtain permissions to entry into or exit from the Rabian territories.

b. Granting asylum (political refugees)

- (3) The Government will not provide asylum to individuals that are facing or being under threat of political persecution at any circumstances.

c. Other categories of refugees

- (4) The Government will not provide protection for refugees that are illegally entering the Rabian territories for whatsoever pretext or reason.
- (5) Under special circumstances as regulated by the law, and statutory instruments, &c., the Government reserves the rights to make alternative arrangements at its discretion.

d. Citizens' entry into the Capital Region

- (6) A Rabian citizen must obtain an entry permission by prior application to the Government on the proposed entry into the Capital Region.
- (7) The Government, under special circumstances, will issue permits of multiple entries into the Capital Region to qualified persons in due course.

5. Visa

- (1) Visa, as an endorsement of the preliminary examinations for an entry application, can only be issued prior to the foreigners' entry into the Rabian territories.
- (2) Citizens of certain countries are qualified for applying for a 72-hour visa. The list of countries are recorded in *Sch. A*.

6. Entry permission

- (1) An entry permission will be only issued to the holder of a valid visa to visit Rabbistan upon the arrival of the visitor. The visitor is permitted to enter the Rabian territories only after an entry permission is being issued.
- (2) Under special circumstances, the entry permission can be an alternative to a visa, for visits to the Rabian territories.

7. Adherence to the Rabian law

- (1) Any visitor to the Rabian territories must fully adhere to the Rabian law with no excuse.

Section III

Citizenship

8. Citizenship and proof of citizenship

- (1) Citizenship will be granted to a person if—
 - i. the person had a successful application for Rabian citizenship,
 - ii. one, or both of the parents of the person are Rabian citizens, or
 - iii. the person is born on the Rabian territories.
- (2) The state of possession of Rabian citizenship can be proved by all forms of the Certificate of Citizenship or other authorised documents regulated by statutes.
- (3) Term of the possession of Rabian citizenship commences from the moment that the person signs, or takes the *Pledge of Allegiance*, as prescribed in *Sch. B*, and signs the Certificate of Citizenship, and concludes when the citizen is declared biological death.

9. Application

- (1) Application of Rabian citizenship shall be conducted on the designated portals on the internet, and other authorised methods regulated by statutes.
- (2) For the examinations of the applications, the rights of decision and interpretation reside in the Government.

10. Granting

- (1) The citizenship applicant will be informed granting of citizenship in due course, if the application was successful.

11. Renouncement

- (1) A Rabian citizen is able to renounce citizenship by presenting a formal statement to the Government.
- (2) Rabian citizenship will become no longer valid when the renouncement is approved by relevant Government authorities.

12. Deprivation

- (1) Right of deprivation of Rabian citizenship resides in the Constitutional Tribunal of the Supreme Court, under the circumstances including that—
 - i. the citizen had convicted a major crime,
 - ii. the citizen had involved in a major offence, or
 - iii. other circumstances regulated by the law.
- (2) Rabian citizenship will become no longer valid when the deprivation procedure is finished by the Constitutional Tribunal of the Supreme Court.

[§12.2 – Constitution, 2017 Cap 0]

13. Dual and plural citizenship

- (1) Possession of two or more countries' citizenship is permitted under the law.
- (2) The citizen is obliged report the possession of citizenship of other countries.

Section IV

Authorities

14. Border Force

- (1) Border Force, subordinate to the Home Office, is responsible for the safeguard of Rabian boundaries.

15. Immigration Enforcement

- (1) Immigration Enforcement, subordinate to the Home Office, is responsible for the actions of compelling observance of or compliance with the law regarding immigration affairs.

16. Immigration and Citizenship Services

- (1) Immigration and Citizenship Services, subordinate to the Home Office, is responsible for immigration and citizenship affairs including but not limited to visa, citizenship, birth, death and marriage applications and registrations.

17. Parliamentary scrutiny

- (1) The Parliament is obliged, and has the right to conduct investigations and inquiries on individual cases and organisations regarding immigration and citizenship affairs and the compliance with the law in due course.

18. Appeal

- (1) An appeal for an immigration or citizenship case shall be submitted to the Immigration and Citizenship Affairs Tribunal of the Supreme Court, which is responsible for the settlement of the case.

Schedules

Schedule A

List of countries and regions which citizens are eligible for a 72-hour visa upon arrival

Europe

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

North America

The United States of America and Canada

Asia-Pacific

The United Arab Emirates, Japan, Republic of Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Macao, Australia and New Zealand

Schedule B

Pledge of Allegiance

Pledge 1 (for non-Christians)

From this time forward,
I pledge allegiance to
Her Majesty The Queen Mary, Rabbistan and
its people,
whose democratic beliefs I share,
whose rights and liberties I respect, and
whose laws I will uphold and obey.

Pledge 2 (for Christians)

From this time forward,
under God,
I pledge allegiance to
Her Majesty The Queen Mary, Rabbistan and
its people,
whose democratic beliefs I share,
whose rights and liberties I respect, and
whose laws I will uphold and obey.